

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF

THE STEWARTS.

INTRODUCTION to PART SECOND.

IN Part First it has been shewn, that Alexander the Stewart, who died in the year 1283, left two sons, James and John; and that James, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the Stewartry of Scotland, and was succeeded by his eldest son Walter, who married Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce; of which marriage there was only one child, Robert, who, on the death of his father Walter in 1326, succeeded to the office and possessions of the High Stewart; and afterwards, upon the death of King David Bruce, in March 1371, succeeded to the crown of Scotland.

The Genealogical History of the eldest branch of the Stewart race, from the time that they became Kings of Scotland, is so well known, that it would be superfluous to pursue it minutely in this Genealogical History; it shall here only be briefly noticed, that Robert II. who succeeded to the crown in 1371, died in 1390, and was succeeded by his son John Earl of Carrick, who having laid aside the name of John took that of Robert, and was afterwards known by the name of King Robert III. father of King James I. of Scotland, whose male descendants of the name of James enjoyed the crown of Scotland for four successive generations; but King James V. was the last of the male descendants from James the Stewart, eldest son of Alexander the Stewart above-mentioned.

Upon the death of King James V. in 1542, the crown of Scotland devolved upon his only child Mary Queen of Scots, then an infant but six days old. In the year 1564, she married her cousin Henry Stewart Lord Derneley, son of Matthew Earl of Lennox; of which marriage, King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, was the only child, and the heir of every thing that pertained to his father or to his mother: he, therefore, not only succeeded to the crown of Scotland in right of his mother, but was in right of blood the complete representative of the High Stewarts of Scotland in the male line of succession: by his mother he was descended from James the *Stewart*, (the eldest son of Alexander the High Stewart above-mentioned,) whose male issue failed on the death of King James V.; and by his father Henry Lord Derneley, he was the lineal descendant and heir male of the said Alexander the High Stewart, as being descended from Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, the second son of the said Alexander.

The object of the Genealogical History now to be given is, to trace through all the successive generations the male descendants from Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, the second son of Alexander the High Stewart, for the purpose of shewing that this Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl was the ancestor, not only of the Stewarts *Earls of Angus*, but also of the Stewarts of *Derneley*, *Lennox*, and *Aubigny*, and the paternal ancestor likewise of King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, and of all the monarchs of the Stewart race who succeeded him.

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Beginning with Sir JOHN STEWART of BONKYL, second Son of ALEXANDER, and immediate younger Brother of JAMES the High Stewart before-mentioned; which Sir JOHN STEWART, ancestor of the Stewarts of Angus Derneley and Lennox, was killed at the battle of Falkirk in 1298. This PART SECOND ending with Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Derneley, who died between the years 1400 and 1404.

 FIFTH GENERATION RESUMED.

1. JAMES the HIGH STEWART, eldest Son of ALEXANDER.
Concerning whom and his descendants an account has already been given in PART FIRST.
2. Sir JOHN STEWART, second Son of ALEXANDER
the STEWART.

PROOFS *concerning* Sir JOHN STEWART, the second Son of ALEXANDER.

IN Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. i. p. 49. there is the following paragraph: " Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, second son to Alexander, " High Stewart of Scotland, born in the year 1246. He married " Margaret, daughter to Sir Alexander Bonkyl of that ilk. She bore

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“ to him several fons, heads of great families of the name of
 “ Stewart; which families were known by the fefs chequé, bend,
 “ and buckles; the figures which Sir John Stewart carried in right
 “ of his wife, viz. or, a fefs chequé, azure and argent, furmounded
 “ of a bend, gules, charged with three buckles of the first for
 “ Bonkyl.”

There are many documents wherein Sir John Stewart is described as brother of James the Stewart of Scotland: amongst others, there is a charter of confirmation, dated “ apud Nigram
 “ Aulam, anno 1294, die Dominica infra octavas Epiphaniæ
 “ Domini,” by James the Stewart of Scotland, confirming certain privileges granted to the Monastery of Pasleth; to which charter one of the witnesses is “ Johannis Seneschalli Frater meus.”

This charter is in the Chartulary of Paisley, p. 147—151.

In the year 1286, a contract was entered into between the Earls of Gloucester and Ulster on the one part, and James the Stewart of Scotland and *his brother John Stewart*, and others, on the other part; by which, they agreed to stand by each other in all questions and causes, saving their allegiance respectively to the Kings of England and of Scotland; which agreement is dated at Turnberry in Carrick, 20th September 1286. This contract is referred to, not only by Symson, p. 78, and Duncan Stewart, p. 51, but by Dugdale in his Baronage, vol. i. p. 216, where he refers to the original contract as in the possession of Augustine Stewart of Lackinketh in the county of Suffolk, in the year 1575.

In the Record kept at the Tower of London of those who swore fealty to King Edward I. on the 15th of May 1296, the first person mentioned on the roll, where there are about 16 or 1700 names, is *James Seneschal of Scotland*, and next to him *John Stewart his brother*, so described. The oaths taken by them on that occasion, with the seals of James the Stewart and his brother

Sir John appended to these oaths, are still extant and have been preserved entire in the Chapter-house at Westminster*.

The following article, relating to a grant made by Sir John Stewart to the Convent of Melros, is verbatim copied from a manuscript in the British Museum, No. 4707, of Harleian Collections, titled, "Mr. David Symson, Historiographer of Scotland, his Adversaria and Collection, in his own hand, of Matters relating to that Kingdom."

"1296. On Christmas-day, at Blackhall, before these witnesses, James Senescal of Scotland, *brother to the Granter*, Walter Lindefay, Reginald Crosbi, William Abyrnythyn, and James Lindefay, Knights; Walter and Bernard, Abbots of Pafesley and Kilwenyn, and others, *John Senescal brother to James Senescal of Scotland*, for the health of his own soul and all his ancestors and successors, and for the health of *Margaret his wife and his children*, gives to Melroes and to the proper canons of St. Waleve Abbot, 'ad inveniendum unum cereum ad cenobium ipsius Sancti,' two pound of wax at the fairs of Roxburgh, to the honor of the said Saint, to be paid yearly, or the price thereof at the said term, out of his lands by him and his heirs."

It is material to observe, that from the above charter it is proved that Sir John Stewart, at the date of it in 1296, had children, and that the name of his wife was Margaret; which in so far agrees with the account given by the historians, who say that he married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Bonkyl, and who say that he had by her several children.

Sir David Dalrymple, in his Annals, vol. i. p. 256, has the following paragraph relating to the events of the year 1298: "Mean-

* Of these original seals of James the Stewart and of his brother Sir John, a *fac simile* copy has been taken and engraved, as will be found in the Genealogical Table of the Stewarts relative to this History.

" while

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“ while the Scots were assembling all their strength in the interior
“ part of the country. Few barons of eminence repaired to the
“ national standard. They whose names are recorded were John
“ Comyn of Badenoch the younger; *Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl,*
“ *brother to the Stewart;* Sir John Graham of Abercorn; and
“ Macduff, the grand-uncle of the young Earl of Fyfe.”

When Sir David Dalrymple thus positively described *Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl* as the *brother of the Stewart*, and mentions his name as recorded, no person acquainted with Sir David's accuracy could entertain a doubt but that he had seen sufficient evidence and authority for thus describing him.

In p. 260 of the same Annals, Sir David gives an account of the battle of Falkirk, fought on the 22d July 1298, where he mentions that Sir John Stewart, while giving orders to his archers, was thrown from his horse, and slain; that his archers crowded round his body and perished with him. Sir David here refers to Hemmingford's account, which is in these words: “ Inter quos frater
“ Senescalli Scotiæ, cum ordinasset viros sagittarios de foresta de
“ Selkyrke, casu ex equo cecidit, et inter eosdem sagittarios
“ occisus est. Circumsteterunt enim eum iidem sagittarii et cum eo
“ corruerunt, homines quidem elegantis formæ et proceræ staturæ.”
T. i. p. 165.*

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* Having stated so many respectable authorities for what relates to Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, and for his being the same person with Sir John Stewart, the brother of James the Stewart of Scotland, it may be thought superfluous to give any additional proofs on that subject: but the Author, while engaged in this work, had occasion to know that doubts were in some quarters entertained as to Sir John Stewart, the brother of James the Stewart, his having married the heiress of Bonkyl, or his having been at any time described as *Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl*. Those who doubted of, or disbelieved the accounts given by Symson, Crawford, Nesbit, Duncan Stewart, and Sir David Dalrymple, concerning Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl and his family, maintained that no contemporary author had ever mentioned a *Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl*, and that there was no evidence of an ancient date mentioning that Sir John Stewart, the brother of the Stewart of Scotland, had ever married the heiress
of

The only daughter of the marriage between Sir John Stewart and the heirefs of Bonkyl was Ifabel, who married the celebrated
Thomas

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of Bonkyl, or that there were fons of that marriage. The concurring testimony of the various authors who had agreed with regard to the facts concerning Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl and his family, had fatisfied me that the fact was as stated by them; however, I thought it incumbent on me to persist in making every practicable search and inquiry that might lead to additional proofs, such as might remove every possible doubt in any quarter. Accordingly, in the course of these continued reseaches, I have very lately been conducted to a very unexpected and decisive piece of evidence with regard to the points on which the doubts had been entertained. It is as follows:

In the year 1305, on the death of Sir Robert de Depyng, the rector of the parish of Ulndale in the county of Cumberland, Sir David de Brigham, Knight, presented Hugh de Roucestre, clerk, to the rectory of Ulndale; while at the same time Thomas de Lucy presented to that rectory Sir David de Cringledike, chaplain; whereby the church became litigious, which gave rise to an inquisition being taken thereupon by the clergy of the deanry of Allerdale at Wigton, at the chapter held there on the 20th July 1305. Upon which inquisition the return made by the jury was as follows: "The jurors say, that the said church is void, and hath been void from the
" feast of St. Dunstan last past by the death of Sir Robert de Depyng late rector of
" the said church; and they say, that Sir Alexander de Bonkyl last presented the said
" Robert to the said church. That it is worth *communibus annis* 18l. a-year. Also
" they say, that the said *Sir Alexander had a daughter, Margaret, who is now lately*
" *dead, and that in her father's lifetime she was married to Sir John, brother of the*
" *Stewart of Scotland, to whom she had children (as is said); and so it seemeth to them,*
" *that the eldest son of the said John and Margaret ought of right to be the true patron*
" *thereof: but that the church is litigious; for that Sir Thomas de Lucy has presented*
" *Sir David a chaplain, a man sufficiently known, honest, and of good behaviour to*
" *the said church, which presentee asserts the right of presentation for that time to*
" *belong to the said Thomas, because the manor of Ulndale is in his hand by reason*
" *of the death of the said Margaret, daughter and heir of the said Alexander, who*
" *held the said manor with the appurtenances of the said Thomas de Lucy by the*
" *service of cornage, which yields wardships and relief; and that Sir David de*
" *Brighyn, who now presents the said Hugh to the said church, was never married to*
" *the said Margaret in face of the church. The said Hugh in like manner pro-*
" *pounds, that the said Sir David de Brighyn is patron, and ought to present to the*
" *same by the law and custom of England; for that he did marry the said Margaret, and*
" *during the marriage had children by her; in evidence whereof he produced certain*
" *letters and transcripts of the Bishops of St. Andrew, Dunkeld, and Brechyn, and*
" *a transcript of the Bull of the late Pope Benedict of blessed memory, under the*
" seals

Thomas Randolph Earl of Moray, nephew of King Robert de Brus; and with that Lady he got from Sir John Stewart the lands of

“ feals of the Archdeacon of St. Andrews and the Official of Brechyn; by which
“ it appears, that, notwithstanding the affinity and consanguinity between the said
“ Sir David and Margaret, the said Pope Benedict dispensed, that they might marry.
“ Of the condition of the said Hugh, as to his birth, they know nothing; and that
“ he is an Acolyte, and otherwise of good behaviour, as they believe. Other things
“ touching the said inquisition they leave to your fatherly goodnes.”

The above particulars are taken verbatim from the History of the Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, by Joseph Nicholson, Esq. and Richard Burn, LL.D. vol. ii. p. 31, 32. That History of Cumberland was indicated to me by Mr. Pinkerton the historian, who, in the course of his extensive reading, had noticed the above article relating to Sir John Stewart; and as he had some time ago learned from me that there were persons who doubted of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl being the brother of James the Stewart, he, Mr. Pinkerton, very obligingly communicated the above passage in that history, which affords such decisive evidence upon the contested points.

It must be admitted, that an inquisition taken in the year 1305, affords what may be called contemporary and unexceptionable evidence of what related to Sir John Stewart, who died in the year 1298; and of what related to his wife Margaret, heiress of Bonkyl, who survived him, and died only very recently before the date of the inquisition. And as the return made by the jurors was, that Margaret the heiress of Bonkyl had, during her father's lifetime, married *Sir John, the brother of the Stewart of Scotland*, to whom she had children; it is scarcely possible that any doubts can now be entertained as to these facts, though the knowledge of them has been incidentally acquired by an inquisition, whereof the principal object was to ascertain the right to the presentation of the rectory of Ulndale, which had once belonged to Sir Alexander de Bonkyl, and thereafter to his daughter and heiress Margaret, who it appears was first married to Sir John Stewart, the brother of the Stewart of Scotland, and afterwards to Sir David de Brigham, and had children by both marriages.

A search among the records in the Tower of London has afforded additional evidence in confirmation of the same facts, *viz.*

1. An inquisition taken at Carlisle on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, in the twenty-eighth year of King Edward I. (which was the year 1300) by a jury who upon their oaths declare, that the deceased Sir Alexander de Bonkyl held at the time of his death the manor of Ulndale with the pertinents of Thomas de Lucy, by homage and service; and that the advowson of the church of Ulndale pertained to the said manor of Ulndale, and that the said manor was taken into the hands of our sovereign lord the King by the escheator of his Majesty in the county of Cumberland, on account of a *certain Margaret, daughter and heir of the said Sir Alexander*, because

of Garlies, which were afterwards given by John, the son and heir of Thomas Earl of Moray, to Sir Walter Stewart of Dalwinton, PART
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because that she resided in Scotland with the enemies of our sovereign lord, who are against the King's peace.

2. Another inquisition taken at Ulndale in the eighth of Edward II. (which was the year 1315,) by a jury who upon their solemn oaths declare, that *Alexander le Seneschall* was seised as of fee of a certain manor of Ulndale, upon the day on which he departed from the fealty due from him to our sovereign lord the King.

The briefes issued by Edward I. and Edward II. upon which the two inquisitions abovementioned proceeded, are still extant in the Tower of London, and attached to the inquisitions; they were directed to the escheator for the King beyond the Trent, and ordered him to ascertain by a jury the facts relating to Sir Alexander de Bonkyl and to Sir Alexander Stewart, concerning their interest in the manor of Ulndale, and to set forth in what manner and for what causes these lands had been seised and taken into his Majesty's hands.

3. A grant by Edward II. in the twelfth year of his reign, (1319,) by which he gave to Bartholomew de Badlesmere in fee, the manor of Ulndale, with the pertinents, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Stewart, a Scotsman, enemy and rebel to the King of England; and the grant recites that, on account of his enmity and rebellion aforesaid, the said manor of Ulndale had become escheated to his Majesty.

4. There is in the Rotuli Scotiæ in the Tower, a charter by Edward III. in the fourteenth year of his reign, (1341,) which recites and confirms a charter which had been granted by Edward Baliol while King of Scotland, on the 28th of October in the first year of his reign, (1332,) by which he granted to Thomas Ughtred, Knight, the manor of *Bonkhill*, together with all lands and tenements which had belonged to John Stewart, Knight, and which had come into the King's hands by the forfeiture of the said Sir John Stewart.

The above papers from the Tower prove and establish the following facts: 1. That Sir Alexander de Bonkyl, the father of Margaret the wife of John Stewart, died in or about the year 1300, and probably but a little before the date of the inquisition in that year; also that he died possessed of the manor of Ulndale and the advowson of the church of Ulndale in Cumberland; and that they had been seised into the hands of the King because Margaret the daughter and heir of the said Alexander resided in Scotland with the enemies of the King. This, therefore, proves that Margaret was the daughter and heir of Alexander de Bonkyl, and as such was entitled to the manor of Ulndale, &c. of course she must equally have been entitled to the lands of Bonkyl in Scotland upon her father's death.

ton, his uncle, as appears by an original charter in the possession of the Earl of Galloway.

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The other inquisition taken in the time of Edward II. in the year 1315, shews that Alexander Stewart was, upon the day when he withdrew his allegiance from King Edward, seised as of fee in the said manor of Ulndale, and in several other lands in Cumberland therein mentioned; though it does not appear in what manner these lands had reverted to the family after they had been escheated to the crown during the life of his mother Margaret, as mentioned in the preceding inquisition.

The grant by Edward II. in the year 1319, to Bartholomew Badlesmere, of the manor and advowson of Ulndale, shews that Alexander Stewart was then dead, and that by his rebellion the said lands became again forfeited to the King, who, in consequence, gave them to Bartholomew Badlesmere.

The circumstance of the lands of Ulndale in Cumberland having been enjoyed first by Sir Alexander de Bonkyl, then by his daughter and heiress Margaret, and then by Alexander Stewart, would of itself be sufficient to prove that there had been issue of the marriage between Sir John Stewart and Margaret the heiress of Bonkyl, and that Alexander Stewart had succeeded to these lands as the eldest son of that marriage. By the same rule he must have succeeded to the lands of Bonkyl in Scotland; but as the Scotch records of inquisition of that period have not been preserved, it is not known in what manner he made up his titles to the lands of Bonkyl, though it does appear from Barbour and other authorities, that he was known and described by the title of Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl.

It appears from the preceding documents, that Sir John Stewart, the brother of the Stewart of Scotland, had married Margaret the daughter and heir of Sir Alexander de Bonkyl, during her father's life; and as he Sir John Stewart was killed at Falkirk in 1298, while his surviving father-in-law Sir Alexander de Bonkyl lived till the year 1300, and his wife Margaret lived till about the year 1305, it is highly probable that the estate of Bonkyl never actually belonged to Sir John Stewart the husband of Margaret. It may therefore be very true that Sir John Stewart never was in his own lifetime designed Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, either in any legal instrument, or described as such by any contemporary author: but as the marriage of Sir John Stewart with the heiress of Bonkyl had brought that estate of Bonkyl to his family, and was long enjoyed by his descendants during many generations; it was very natural that those historians or genealogists who wrote subsequent to the death of Sir John Stewart, should, by way of distinguishing him from other persons of the name of Stewart, have described him as *Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl*.

The question is not whether Sir John Stewart, the brother of the Stewart of Scotland, ever was the legal or actual proprietor of the estate of Bonkyl; but whether that

Though authors are in general agreed that there were many sons of the marriage between Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl and his wife Margaret, yet they are not agreed as to the precise number of those sons.

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Symson, in his History of the Stewarts published in the year 1712, p. 64, gives the following account of the sons of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl:

- “ 1st son, Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl, father to John Earl
“ of Angus, of the race of Stewart.
- “ 2d son, Sir Alan Stewart, of whom the *Lords of Derneley*,
“ *Earls and Dukes of Lennox*, and their several cadets.
- “ 3d son, Sir Walter Stewart, to whom King Robert Bruce gave
“ a charter of the barony of Dalwinton, as did John Ranulph Earl of Moray give another of the barony of
“ Garlies; from whom the Earl of Galloway by an heiress.
- “ 4th son, Sir James Stewart, ancestor to Innermeath and Craig-
“ hall; and from Innermeath, Lorn, Durisdeer or Rossyth;
“ from Lorn or Innermeath, the Earls of Atholl and
“ Buchan, the Stewarts of Gairntully, &c. Kinnaird and
“ Alpin, and Innerduning. From the Earl of Buchan is the
“ Earl of Traquair, &c.
- “ 5th son, Sir John Stewart, of whose issue I have discovered
“ nothing from charters.
- “ 6th and 7th sons, Sir Hugh and Sir Robert, mentioned by
“ Hollinshed in his Chronicle of Ireland, anno 1318, whose
“ existence I am not to defend.”

Sir John Stewart did marry the heiress of Bonkyl, and by that marriage acquired to his family the estate of Bonkyl, so as to justify the description of *Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl* given to him by various historians and genealogists. Upon these points it is apprehended that no doubt can now remain in any quarter.

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Duncan Stewart, in his History of the Stewarts published in 1739, p. 149, says, that Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, brother of James the High Stewart, had by his wife Margaret, seven sons and a daughter, viz.

- “ 1. Sir Alexander of Bonkyl, of whom Angus.
- “ 2. Sir Alan of Dreghorn, of whom Lennox.
- “ 3. Sir Walter of Dalwinton, of whom Galloway.
- “ 4. Sir James of Preston and Warwickhill, of whom Lorne.
- “ 5. Sir John, killed with his two brothers, Alan and James,
“ at Halidonhill in 1333, and supposed to be predecessor to
“ Castelmilk.
- “ 6. Hugh; and 7, Robert.”

Duncan Stewart here adds: “ It is not discovered who are come of the two last brothers, or if there are any come of them, unless it be allowed that Allantoun is come of one of them; for by their own traditional account, their predecessor was an immediate younger brother of Castelmilk.

“ Isabel, daughter to Sir John Stewart, married Thomas Randolph Earl of Moray, to whom she brought the barony of Garlies. These families above carried the arms of Bonkyl, as descended of Sir John Stewart.”

Having given this general view of the several sons of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, with an indication of the families derived from them; the subsequent Parts of this Genealogical History will relate only to the two eldest sons of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, to wit, Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl, and Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn, and the male descendants from these two eldest sons; as that will be sufficient for tracing completely the Genealogical History of the Stewarts *Earls of Angus*, and of the Stewarts of *Derneley*, *Lennox*, and *Aubigny*; and thereby ascertaining the nearest heir male

of

of these families, and at the same time the nearest heir male of the High Stewarts of Scotland.

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The male descendants from Sir Alexander, the eldest son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, failed in the year 1377; but as there were several generations of them before that failure, it is thought proper here to state these several generations, and the proofs of them.

N^o I. Of the STEWARTS EARLS OF ANGUS.

Concerning Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Bonkyl, eldest Son of Sir JOHN, and the Male Descendants from him.

THIS Sir Alexander is mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera*, and in several transactions of those times.

Sir James Dalrymple, in his *Collections*, p. 394, says, "That in the time of King Robert Bruce the lands of Carnwath were in possession of the Bairds, who were forfeited for their adherence to Baliol, and these lands were granted by that King to Sir Alexander Stewart, probably the person afterwards created Earl of Angus."

John Barbour's *Life of King Robert Bruce* was written about the year 1370, which was so near to the time of the events related by him, that on that account, as well as on account of the character of the author, great reliance is generally placed upon the facts contained in his *History*.

This author, Barbour, tells us, that Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl and Sir Thomas Randall were taken prisoners by James Lord of Douglas in an adventure therein mentioned, which is ascertained to have been in the year 1308; at the same time he takes occasion to mention, that this Sir Alexander Stewart was son to the uncle of the said James Lord of Douglas, which shews that he was son to Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, the brother of James

Annals, vol. ii.
p. 25. 1308.
Barbour, pp.
192, 193.

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the Stewart of Scotland; for Sir John was uncle to James Lord of Douglas, whose father William Lord of Douglas, furnamed the Hardy, married Elizabeth Stewart sifter of James the High Stewart and of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, as mentioned in the preceding Part First*.

Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl is supposed to have been created Earl of Angus by King Robert de Brus about the year 1327; for in that year he is mentioned by John Barbour as Earl of Angus, p. 421 of the black letter edition.

The author of the Historical Remarks on Prynne's History, p. 2 of these Remarks, which are subjoined to Nisbet's Heraldry, says, that Sir Alexander Stewart designed of Bonkyl was in the year 1327, upon the forfeiture of the English family of the Umphravilles, created Earl of Angus †.

This

* In Barbour's History, pp. 192, 193, of the black letter edition, this adventure is thus related:

“ For of Bonkyl the Lord there was
 “ Alexander Stewart hight he,
 “ With other twa of great bountie,
 “ Thomas Randall of great renowne,
 “ And Adam also of Gordoun.”
 “ That night the good Lord of Douglas
 “ To Sir Alexander made, that was
 “ *His efme's* (a) son right gladfome chear,
 “ So did he also withouten weir
 “ To Thomas Randall for that he
 “ Was to the King in near degree
 “ Of blood, for him his sifter bare,
 “ And on the morn forouthen mare
 “ Toward the noble King he rade
 “ And with him both these twa he had.”

† The authorities above cited inclined me for some time to the opinion of those who maintained that the first person of the Stewart line created Earl of Angus was this Sir Alexander Stewart, and that he had been so created about the year 1327: but the recent

(a) *Efme* signifies Uncle in the old Scottish language.

This Sir Alexander Stewart left two children, a son and a daughter. The son was Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl (who according to some authors was the first Earl of Angus of the Stewart line). The daughter was Isabel, married first to Donald Earl of Marr; and 2dly, she married John Randall (or Randolph) Earl of Moray, second son of Thomas Randolph Earl of Moray, and who upon the death of his eldest brother Thomas, killed at the battle of Dupplin Moor, 1332, succeeded to the Earldom of Moray.

The precise time of the death of Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl is not known; but it must have been before the year 1329, for in that year his son John is described Earl of Angus and Lord of Bonkyl in a charter granted by him to Gilbert Lumsden of the Lands of Blanerne, dated 15th June 1329.

recent discovery in the records in the Tower of London of the grant beforementioned by Edward II. in the twelfth year of his reign, 1319, by which he gave to Bartholomew de Badlesmere in fee the manor of Uindale, with the pertinents, which are there stated to have belonged to *the deceased* Alexander Stewart, a Scotsman, enemy and rebel to the King, and to have been escheated to his Majesty on account of his enmity and rebellion, seems to prove that Alexander Stewart had died before the date of that grant in 1319. If this fact had been ascertained by a jury on an inquisition *post mortem*, complete credit would have been due to it; but the recital in a grant by King Edward in favour of the person on whom he was bestowing the estate of Sir Alexander Stewart, is not, perhaps, entitled to the same degree of credit. It is, however, of little consequence whether the first created Earl of Angus of the Stewart line, was Sir Alexander Stewart, or his son Sir John Stewart, as some authors have alleged: but it has been thought proper here to state the evidence for and against the creation of the Earldom of Angus in favour of Sir Alexander.

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N^o II. Of the STEWARDS EARLS OF ANGUS.

Sir JOHN STEWART, Earl of Angus and Lord of Bonkyl, only Son of Sir ALEXANDER, succeeded to his Father before the year 1329.

In the possession of Mr. Lumfden of Blanerne.

CHARTER of the lands of Blanerne in the shire of Berwick in favor of Gilbert Lumfden, dated 15th June 1329, wherein this John Stewart was designed Earl of Angus, Lord of Bonkyl, by which the Earl is bound to infest the said Gilbert Lumfden in certain parts of the lands of Blanerne, wherein he had not formerly been infest.

This John Earl of Angus married Margaret, daughter of Alexander of Abernethy, Knight, as appears from a dispensation granted by Pope John XXII. dated in the month of November in the 13th year of his Pontificate, which was the year 1329, by which he gave permission to *John Stevyard, Lord of Bonkyl*, to marry Margaret, daughter of Alexander of Abernethy, Knight, (*Miles*), notwithstanding they were related in the fourth degree of consanguinity*.

He died in the year 1331, on the 5th of the Ides of December. Fordun, lib. xiii. p. 303.

* Symfon, in his Genealogical History of the Stewarts, p. 66, and Duncan Stewart, in his History, p. 150, mention a charter dated in the year 1330, granted by Thomas Randolph Earl of Moray in favor of John Stewart Earl of Angus, of the reversion of the barony of Morthington and Longformacus; in which charter, John the Earl of Angus is described nephew to Thomas Randolph Earl of Moray the granter of the charter, who had married Isabel the daughter of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl. This charter would therefore of itself be sufficient to prove, that Sir Alexander Stewart the father of John Stewart, Earl of Angus, was son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl; but neither Symfon nor Duncan Stewart have mentioned where that charter is to be found.

N^o III.

N^o III. Of the STEWARTS EARLS of ANGUS.

THOMAS STEWART, Earl of Angus, Son of the said JOHN Earl of Angus, succeeded to his Father in the year 1331, and married MARGARET SAINT CLARE, daughter of Sir WILLIAM SAINT CLARE, of Roslyn.

THIS marriage, and the time of it, appear from a dispensation found in the Vatican at Rome, dated in the year 1353; by which Pope Innocent VI. in the first year of his Pontificate (1353) allowed them to marry, notwithstanding their being related in the fourth degree of consanguinity. The dispensation further mentions, that the Pope had been humbly supplicated for that purpose by John King of France, who declared himself the faithful friend of the said Thomas Earl of Angus, “*Ipsum Thomam suum fidelem amicum asserentis**.”

In a manuscript collection of charters, called “*Macfarlane’s Manuscript*,” which is kept in the Advocates’ Library at Edinburgh, p. 209, there is a charter by Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus and Lord of Bonkyl, to which charter John Stewart Lord of Crookiston is one of the witnesses, and he is there described as cousin of Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus, the granter of the charter. This is agreeable to and confirms the generally received history of the descendants from Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl; for John Stewart Lord of Crookiston (of whom in the sequel) was eldest son and heir of Sir Alan Stewart, who was the second son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, and the

* This dispensation, and the other dispensation before-mentioned for the marriage of his father John Stewart, Lord of Bonkyl, were found by the Author in the Vatican at Rome in the year 1789; and he has in his possession authenticated copies of both of them, which were delivered to him by Monf. de Marigni, the keeper of the Archives in the Vatican.

PART immediate younger brother of Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl,
 II. grandfather of Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus; consequently John
 N^o V. Stewart Lord of Crookiston, the son of Sir Alan, was cousin of
 Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus*.

This Thomas, Earl of Angus, died of the plague while a prisoner in the castle of Dumbarton in the year 1361.

He left issue one son, Thomas, who succeeded him, and two daughters, to wit:

Margaret, who married first, Thomas Earl of Marr, without issue; and secondly, William Earl of Douglas, to whom she was second wife, and by whom she had George Douglas, who, in right of his mother, became afterwards Earl of Angus.

Elizabeth, the second daughter, married Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerweek, and left issue.

N^o IV. Of the STEWARTS EARLS OF ANGUS.

THOMAS, last Earl of Angus of the Stewart line, Son of the preceding THOMAS, succeeded to his Father in the year 1361, and married MARGARET Daughter and Coheir of DONALD Earl of Marr, but died in the year 1377 without issue.

THE proof of this Thomas Earl of Angus having died without issue is, that the estate and honors of Angus went upon his death to his sister Margaret Countess of Marr and her son George Douglas, of which there are many written documents in the possession of the

* The charter referred to is a charter by Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus, to Sir Robert de Erskyne, milite, of the lands of Adamtoun, within the barony of Kyle Stewart, to which the witnesses are, the Bishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, Domino Nostro Domino Roberto Senescallo Scotiæ, Willielmo de Douglas Domino ejusdem, Domino Johanne Senescalli Domino de Crokyfston, consanguineo nostro, Willielmo de Conynghame, Johanne de Douglas, Johanne de Lindefay, Domino de Thorystoun, et Adam
 de

the Douglas family, and in the public records; particularly there is a charter by King Robert II. dated in the year 1389, in favour of George de Douglas, son of Margaret Countess of Marr and of Angus, sister of the last Thomas Earl of Angus, by which charter the Earldom of Angus, with the Lordships of Abernethy in the shire of Perth, and of *Bonkill* in the shire of Berwick, were, upon the resignation of the said Margaret, granted to the said George de Douglas and the heirs lawfully to be procreate of his body, whom failing, to Sir Alexander de Hamilton and Elizabeth his wife, sister of the said Margaret, and the heirs procreate or to be procreate between them.

Hence it appears that these lands of Bonkill, composing part of the Earldom of Angus, had been uniformly enjoyed by the male line of the Stewarts Earls of Angus, down to the year 1377, and that they were transferred to the Douglas family by the marriage of Margaret, sister and heir of Thomas Stewart the last Earl of Angus. These lands of Bonkill have continued in the possession of the Douglas family from the year 1389 even to the present times.

Thus the male line from Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl, the eldest son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, failed in the year 1377.

We, therefore, now return to *Sir Alan Stewart of Dregborn*, the second son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl; which Alan belongs to the Sixth Generation of the descendants from Walter the first Stewart before-mentioned.

de Foulerton, Militibus, Willielmo Symple, Normanno de Lesley, Reginalde de Crawford, et multis aliis.

This charter has no precise date, but there is a confirmation of it by King David II. dated at Scone the last day of February, in the twenty-third year of his reign, which if the commencement of it is to be reckoned from the death of his father Robert Bruce, who died on the 7th of June 1329, was the year 1352.

The charter by Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus, and the charter of confirmation thereof by King David, are both to be found in Macfarlane's Collections in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. I. 5. 4. 29. p. 245,